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NATION-WIDE RELIEF MOVEMENT STARTED;
CONFERENCE REJECTS US AID OFFER

Ever since the All-China Federation of Labor issued its appeal for relief for unemployed in the cities of China the response has been magnificent, coming from labor unions, factories, government offices, schools, and the military.

Since the liberation, the business people of the country have been concerned with a great change in the economic system. They have been experiencing the labor pains of the birth of a new economic order. In the new order, those who in the past catered only to the leisure class will find their business hard hit. Such business is not worth saving. Speculators, who in the past made huge profits out of the fluctuations of currency and commodities, will find themselves with no road to follow under the stabilization program of the new regime. If they will not change their thinking they must go under.

However, these are all passing phenomena. When the land reform is completed and the peasants' livelihood raised to new levels, legitimate industry and commerce will find plenty of demand for their services and products.

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The situation in the Northeast presents a very good example of this in the matter of cloth sales. During the whole of 1947, only 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold. During the first quarter of 1950, 2,500,000 bolts were sold. The sales for the whole year will undoubtedly reach 9 million bolts. In industry, during the last year, 240,000 have been added to the labor force. This improvement in the Northeast gives promise of what in time will prevail throughout the country. Industrialists may take heart in the midst of present difficulties. If they will bravely go forward laying progressive plans, the future prospect is bright.

NATION SENDS AID TO SHANGHAI -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 25 Apr 50

The relief movement for Shanghai unemployed is now operating on a nation-wide scale.

Northeast

Mukden and Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh workers have begun to lend a helping hand. Workers at five plants, including the Liao-hsi Ceramics Plant and others in the Chin-chou district, have contributed over 177 million yuan. In Harbin, Ch'eng-te, and other areas, the workers are responding to the movement for relief funds, goods, and pledged labor.

North

Three units of the Tientsin Telegraph Office have contributed 23,000 catties of millet and 13,000 catties of maize. Industrial plants and business enterprises in Pao-ting, Kalgan, T'ai-yuan, and other municipalities are sending in millet and the returns from pledged labor.

East

The Planning Committee of the Southern Anhwei Labor Union is calling upon each worker to pledge one day's labor on 30 April. Plant No 9 of the CTT in Tsingtao will also set aside 30 April for pledged labor. All units in Hangchow have agreed to contribute one day's labor, in response to a call from the General Labor Union of Chekiang Province. Many workers in the Bureau of Highways of Fukien Province have given one day's wages.

Central and South

By 23 April, workers at the Canton Military Control Commission, the Arsenal, and a number of banks had collected a donation of 13,800,000 yuan. Workers of the Kwangsi Jih-pao contributed wages including more than 500 parity units and over 2,500,000 yuan in funds.

Southwest

In addition to continuous aid sent from Chungking, workers in Ch'eng-tu and Lu-hsien are initiating further movements.

Northwest

Workers on Hsi-an, Lan-chou, and Ti-hua are actively contributing. The Sinkiang Jih-pao has published articles calling upon the workers of the province to activate movements to aid their unfortunate brothers in Shanghai.

WORKERS OFFER UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 27 Apr 50

Peiping, 26 April (Hsin-hua) -- Government personnel throughout the country have been responding enthusiastically to the recent call of the CCP

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Central Committee for them to contribute for the relief of the unemployed throughout the country. Because of the generally low incomes of government workers, the amount suggested per person was one catty of grain. However, many of the workers have been contributing the whole of their monthly supplementary allowance. One old party member donated 100 catties at once.

Total contributions so far have amounted to 31,215 catties of grain and 9,092,180 yuan people's currency.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES REJECT US OFFER -- Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, 5 May 50

Peiping, 3 May (Hsin-hua) -- The delegates attending the national conference on famine relief in China scorned Acheson's offer of relief for the Chinese people on three counts.

They emphatically denied the truth of Acheson's statement that it was beyond the ability of the authorities to cope with the famine in China.

They parried Acheson's claim that the US government wished to befriend the Chinese people by charging the US with being responsible in a large degree for the calamity because, they alleged, the US had master-minded the destructive KMT civil war against the Chinese people, the savage bombings of the coastal cities, and the blockade of China ports.

They charged Acheson's statement that relief was being offered to "win the hearts of the Chinese people and combat the USSR's opportunity" was a clear indication that his offer of relief was intended only in the nature of a bribe.

They firmly declared their intention of supporting the taking of Formosa from the KMT and driving the US from her last imperialistic base on Chinese soil.

RELIEF SOCIETY ADOPTS CONSTITUTION -- Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, 5 May 50

The following constitution of the Chinese People's General Relief Society was adopted at a meeting of the delegates to the People's Relief Conference at Peiping, on 29 April 1950:

Section I. General

1. The name of the society is the China People's General Relief Society.
2. The purpose of this society is to organize and carry on a mass relief movement under the leadership of the Central People's government, to lead and secure the affiliation of all organizations and individuals engaged in relief and welfare work; to assist the government in organizing the masses to carry out production and austerity, /to encourage/ mutual help by the labor class, and to carry out the people's relief and welfare movement.
3. The objective of the society is to carry out relief and welfare activities by mobilizing and organizing the people to save themselves and help others. The funds for the effort will come from combined government appropriations and donations from the public and from truly friendly foreign nations. Organizations within China, anticipating reception of aid from outside China for relief and welfare, should have the approval of this society and distribute such funds under the general supervision of the society.

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Section II. Duties and Responsibilities

4. Within its capabilities, the society will assist the government and social organizations to deal with:

a. Immediate needs in connection with floods, drought, storm, hail, insect pests, and epidemics.

b. Relief for families of military and labor heroes, aged and infirm persons, widows, orphans, and those without families, cripples and other indigent persons, and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

c. Relief for the unemployed and for overseas Chinese and their families in distress.

d. Relief and welfare of women, infants, and children.

e. Medical and sanitary work.

f. International relief work.

5. The society may directly carry out educational medical work connected with relief enterprises.

6. The society will carry out investigations, research, propaganda, control, and distributions of assets and international liaison related to relief and welfare work.

Section III. Organization

7. The Conference of Delegates of the China People's Relief Society is the highest authority of the society. Between sessions of the delegates, the Executive Committee shall be the highest guiding authority of the society. Delegate's sessions shall be held biennially. The Executive Committee may call the delegates into session earlier or later than the regular time as needs may dictate. The method of election of delegates shall be determined by the executive committee.

8. The Executive Committee of the society shall consist of from 45 to 51 committeemen elected from among the delegates to the relief conference. There shall be a chairman and several vice-chairmen to be selected from among the committeemen.

9. The society shall have an Investigation Committee of from 9 to 11 members selected from among the membership. The responsibility of this committee is to supervise and investigate the solicitation, collection, allotment, and use of funds.

10. The Executive Committee shall establish a secretariat with one chief secretary and from two to four assistant secretaries who shall collate directions of the chairman and vice-chairmen and guide the subsidiary organizations of the committee in carrying out the routine affairs of the society.

11. The society may, as the needs of the work require, call a consultative conference of delegates connected with relief and welfare work to study and discuss the various phases of relief and welfare work.

12. The society may establish various kinds of special committees.

13. The society may establish branches in the various administrative districts, provinces, and important cities.

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Section IV. Supplementary Provisions

14. The various rules of organization shall be set up separately.
15. This constitution, as voted by the delegates of the relief conference, shall be submitted to and approved by the Administration Council of the Central People's government before being put into effect.
16. This constitution may be revised by the Executive Committee, with the approval of the Administration Council of the Central People's government. Such revisions shall also be submitted to the next session of the relief conference delegates for confirmation.

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